

Uncle Sam Comes to Aid of Housewife

Uncle Sam has undertaken to see that when a housewife buys a basket of grapes, other fruits or vegetables, she can tell just how much she is getting for her money. This has been done by fixing certain standard sizes for baskets or other containers used for small fruits, berries and vegetables. These standards are fixed by an act of congress which becomes effective November 1, 1917.

Standards of three capacities—two, four and twelve quarts, dry measure—are fixed for Climax baskets, the familiar type which has a relatively narrow, flat bottom, rounded at each end, and thin sides flaring slightly from the perpendicular, with the handle hooped over at the middle from side to side. The standards for other baskets or containers fix their capacities at one-half pint, one pint, one quart or multiple of one quart, dry measure. These containers may be of any shape so long as their capacities accurately accord with the standard requirements.

The act affects only baskets or containers used in interstate commerce, but as a large part of the traffic in fruits and vegetables in this country enters interstate commerce, it is expected that the standards will be generally adopted by the manufacturers of baskets and other containers, whether they are to be used in interstate commerce or in local trade.

The result will be that when the housewife goes to market in the future she will buy her fruit and vegetables by the pint or quart and not by the basket.

LARGEST PART OF AMERICAN TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN

England and Her Colonies Took Nearly Half of Exports of United States in 1915.

The volume of trade between the United States and England and her possessions reached approximately \$2,000,000,000 in the calendar year 1915. These figures are shown in a compilation made by Uncle Sam of statistics relative to the distribution of American commerce since the European war started.

British territory is far in the lead both as the source of our imports and as the market for our exports, having supplied over one-third of the former and having taken nearly one-half of the latter in the calendar year 1915. Imports from the United Kingdom and her colonies increased from \$572,000,000 in 1913 to \$624,000,000 in 1915, while exports thereto rose from \$1,120,000,000 to \$1,687,000,000. Other sections of the world as a rule show decreased imports in the last two years, but gains in exports have been widely distributed. To French territory our exports increased from \$160,000,000 to \$507,000,000, and they formed 14 per cent of the total in 1915, as against 6 1/2 per cent in 1913. There were also large gains in exports to nearly all European countries except Germany, Belgium and Austria-Hungary. Exports to Germany fell from \$352,000,000 in 1913 to \$12,000,000 last year, and those to Belgium from \$64,000,000 to \$23,000,000.

In those cases where foreign nations have colonial possessions our trade is largely with the home country, except that we have a vast commerce with British colonies and buy considerable raw material from the Dutch East Indies. Thus we bought from Danish colonies about \$900,000 worth of merchandise in 1915 and sold to them a like sum. French colonies sold to us \$2,400,000 and bought from us \$7,100,000. German colonies show imports into the United States, \$200,000; exports from the United States, \$100,000. In the case of the Portuguese colonies our imports were \$1,700,000, our exports \$3,200,000; Italian colonies, imports, \$1,000,000; exports, \$200,000; Belgian colonies, imports, \$100,000; exports, \$27,000; Japanese colonies, imports, \$300,000; exports, \$1,800,000; Dutch colonies, imports, \$16,900,000; exports, \$7,000,000; and British colonies, imports, \$366,000,000; exports, \$495,000,000.

MUST GET THE CZAR'S O. K.

Otherwise No Corporation Can Transact Any Business in Russia—Change in System Sought.

In order for any corporation to transact any business in Russia it is still necessary to secure special permission from the Imperial Russian government, says Uncle Sam. Russian business interests, however, are now attempting to secure a change in the incorporation laws and it is believed that in the future companies will be incorporated in Russia on the principle of registration instead of the existing principle of special permission.

The American-Russian Chamber of Commerce has issued a bulletin devoting special attention to the Russian press as an advertising medium.

The development of trade between the two countries, the commerce chamber states, involves particularly the establishment of American corporations in Russia for the purpose of selling American products and of undertaking the development of Russian business enterprises, and the securing of direct and permanent connections in the Russian market by the use of advertising.

Russia has an extensive and well-established press. Just before the war there were approximately 2,167 papers and magazines published in 240 cities and towns, reaching every part of the empire. There is not only a daily metropolitan press, with large circulation, but the provincial press and the trade papers are thoroughly organized.

Wisconsin Industries Grow.

Salaries paid by the manufacturing establishments of Wisconsin increased 46 per cent in total amount between 1909 and 1914, according to a statement issued by the United States bureau of the census. Salaries and wages together increased 25.2 per cent. The capital invested in manufactures in 1914 was \$764,287,000, compared with \$607,857,000 in 1909.

MANY AMERICAN FREIGHT CARS NOW SOLD ABROAD

Exports of Railway Equipment and Material More Than Doubled Within Two Years.

The United States has supplied large quantities of railway materials and equipment to other parts of the world in the last year, according to figures compiled by Uncle Sam. The exports of this class of material during the last fiscal year were more than double those of 1914. The total value of the exports in the last fiscal year was \$74,729,000, as compared with \$34,919,000 in 1914.

Until very recently Canada and Cuba have been the foremost foreign markets for our freight cars; Cuba, Canada and Brazil the largest markets for exported locomotives; and Canada, Australia, Japan, Brazil, Argentina and Cuba the leading markets for our steel rails. Recently the United States has been sending unusual quantities of freight cars and other supplies to Russia, chiefly via the Pacific frontier, and important consignments have gone also to France and Spain, as well as to established markets in Cuba, Canada and Central America. The total exports of freight cars in one month were valued at \$1,613,000, of which \$1,086,000 worth went to Russia. Steel rails to the value of \$1,730,000 were sold abroad during the month, the exports to France alone amounting to \$1,188,000. Of the \$721,000 worth of steam locomotives sold abroad, \$272,000 worth went to Spain. The quantities of railway material exported during the last fiscal year as compared with the fiscal year 1914, were:

Classes of material.	1914.	1915.
Railway cars	\$11,178,000	\$28,660,000
Locomotives	10,250,000	17,687,000
Steam	5,523,000	12,665,000
Electric	457,000	455,000
Engines and other track	2,557,000	7,574,000
Switches and other track	2,534,000	5,262,000
Steel rails	2,950,000	2,435,000
Rolling stock	348,000	1,399,000
Car wheels	414,000	742,000
Telegraph instruments	137,000	149,000
Total	\$31,919,000	\$74,729,000

MUCH CANNED FISH IS SOLD

Value of Output in United States, Including Alaska, Increases 56.1 Per Cent in Five Years.

An increase of 56.1 per cent in the value of canned fish and oysters produced in the United States during 1914, over the amount for 1909, was reported by the bureau of the census. There was an increase of 15.2 per cent in the number of such canning establishments.

Returns were received from 538 establishments engaged in the canning and preserved fish and oyster industry in 1914, the products of which for that year were valued at \$55,283,404. For 1909 there were reported 467 establishments, with products valued at \$38,372,086.

The output of canned fish and oysters alone increased in value from \$26,470,289 in 1909 to \$41,821,593 in 1914, and that of salted or pickled fish, from \$7,398,838 in the earlier year to \$9,200,162 in the later, or by 24.3 per cent. The production of smoked or dried fish decreased in value from \$3,600,417 in 1909 to \$2,759,341 in 1914.

The figures given include data for Alaska as well as for continental United States.

STUDY AMERICAN METHODS

Russian Students Will Come to This Country to Learn How Business Is Conducted Here.

A number of Russian students may be sent to the United States to study American business methods and various features of commercial activity in this country, Uncle Sam has been advised by the United States consul general at Moscow. The Russian-American chamber of commerce is pushing the matter, asserting that Russian young men wishing to specialize in the techniques of trade and industry would become acquainted in America with the best technical education, which in no other country is developed to such a degree as it is in America.

By visits of Russian students to America, it is declared, Russia will have the possibility of becoming closely acquainted with authoritative information on economic and commercial questions. The chamber will endeavor to have the government provide the funds for the trip of the students to this country.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By R. C. BELLER, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

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LESSON FOR OCTOBER 8

PAUL BEFORE FELIX.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 24.
GOLDEN TEXT—Hercules I also exercise myself to have a conscience void of offense toward God and men always.—Acts 24:16.

This is a court scene, and it might be well with certain classes to introduce the lesson by describing such a gathering. The lesson occurred five days after the last lesson, and twelve days after Paul reached Jerusalem, bearing the collection for the poor. The place, Caesarea, was the Roman capital of Judea.

I. The Prisoner's Examination (vv. 1-9). In addition to the Roman governor, Felix, attired in his gorgeous official regalia, on a platform nearby, were the high priest of the Jews, in his highly colored and jeweled robes, the lawyer, Tertullus, in his Roman toga, and the elders of the Sanhedrin who had come down from Jerusalem to be witnesses against Paul. Of Tertullus it was said that, by his persuasive tongue, he could make white seem black, and could therefore more easily make it appear that Paul was "a danger to the Roman power, and not merely a turbulent and renegade Jew." The judge, Felix, was an exceptionally bad governor, who two years later was recalled by Nero to Rome. The inference of verse two is that Paul was an inciter of rebellion and robberies, but the exact charges were three-fold: (See vv. 5-6) (a) that Paul was a mover of insurrection; (b) that he was a ringleader of a sect of Nazarenes who were causing trouble in the province; and (c) that he had profaned the Jewish temple at Jerusalem. The charge of insurrection would be especially obnoxious to Felix who had just been praised for keeping peace in his dominion. That of being a leader of heresy was not serious, for the Romans had no desire to interfere between one Jewish sect and another, but it led to the last one, viz., profaning the temple. The Romans had legalized the Jewish ritual, and for Paul to profane the holy place would be a serious outrage. The weakness of Tertullus' case was that he produced no evidence to support his charges. The accusers were there, but they had no witnesses.

11. The Prisoner's Defense (vv. 10-21). Paul cheerfully made his defense, for he knew the Jews and their customs, and that Felix had married a Jewess (v. 24). We might consider this defense first negatively and then positively. On the negative side, Paul answers each charge seriatim. In the first place there had not been time for him to cause an insurrection (v. 11). Going back over these days: (1) his arrival in Jerusalem (21:15); (2) his appearance before James (21:18); (3, 4, 5 and 6), the days of his vow (Ch. 21:26, 27); (7) his arrest; (8) his appearance before the Sanhedrin; (9) the conspiracy and his deliverance; (10, 11, 12 and 13) in Caesarea (See Ch. 24:1). Paul's statement showed that the whole story of his experience was fresh in the memories of both friends and foes. It was the Jews who did the stirring up. Paul answers the second charge by acknowledging (vv. 14-16) that he belonged to the Christian way of salvation, but denied that this was heresy. Paul was a true Jew and a good Pharisee, for (1) he worshipped the same God (v. 14); (2) he believed in the Jewish law and prophets. From them he knew he could prove that Jesus was the Messiah. (3) He agreed with the Pharisees (v. 15) in hope toward God, a resurrection from the dead and immortal life. Paul's life was "void of offense" toward God in heart and worship, and toward men as shown in good deeds. It was for this that he exercised himself. Literally, he worked upon the raw material, disciplining and training it. Paul answers the third charge by a simple denial that he had actually taken place, and calls for witnesses. Positively, Paul explains that he had followed the God of his fathers, that he believed in fulfilled prophecy—literally the resurrection of Jesus from the dead—that he came to Jerusalem with alms for the poor, and, as before the council, he stands upon his integrity.

III. The Judge's Delay (vv. 22-27). Felix had a "more perfect knowledge of that way." We believe he had secured this knowledge from Philip, the evangelist, and from Cornelius, the Roman centurion, both of whom lived in Caesarea. By deferring his decision, Felix avoided an outrageous injustice to Paul, and at the same time gave serious offense to the troublesome Jews who knew of his evil conduct. From verse twenty-three we see that Paul was given liberty, literally such indulgence in freedom as would be consistent with his safety. Luke, the physician, and Philip, the evangelist, visited him here, bringing food, books and letters. After a time Felix and his wife, Drusilla, sent for Paul to talk with him "concerning the faith in Christ." Drusilla was a daughter of Herod Agrippa I (vv. 12-23), and a sister of Herod II (See Ch. 26). She was a beautiful woman, much younger than Felix who was possibly about sixty years of age. She and her only child perished in the eruption of Vesuvius.

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For many years druggists have watched with much interest the remarkable record maintained by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is a physician's prescription. Dr. Kilmer used it for years in his private practice. It helps the kidneys, liver and bladder do the work nature intended they should do.

Swamp-Root has stood the test of years. It is sold by all druggists on its merit and it will help you. No other remedy can successfully take its place.

Be sure to get Swamp-Root and start treatment at once.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Early to bed and early to rise makes a man unpopular in his household.

WOMAN'S CROWNING GLORY is her hair. If yours is streaked with ugly, grizzly, gray hairs, use "La Creole" Hair Dressing and change it in the natural way. Price \$1.00.—Adv.

When it comes to hitting innocent bystanders the price of bread has few superiors.

FOR ITCHING SCALP

And Falling Hair Use Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Trial Free.

When the scalp is itching because of dandruff and eczema a shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water will be found thoroughly cleansing and soothing, especially if shampoo is preceded by a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment to the scalp skin.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Something to worry over: At an altitude of 10,000 feet an aviator cannot whistle.

Q-BAN DARKENS GRAY HAIR

Gray, streaked, prematurely gray or faded hair quickly restored to original dark shade by shampooing hair and scalp a few times with Q-Ban Hair Color Restorer. No dye—perfectly harmless. Q-Ban acts on roots—revives color glands—makes hair healthy, gradually changing all your gray hair to an even natural dark shade, making entire head of hair clean, fluffy, abundant without a trace of gray showing. 50 cents a big bottle by parcel post. (Also sold by most druggists.) Address Q-Ban, Memphis, Tenn.—Adv.

"He stretched out his dead, cold face," writes a poet. Rather spooky, to say the least.

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Take Grove's

The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood, and Builds up the Whole System. 50 cents.

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IMITATION IS SINCEREST FLATTERY but like counterfeit money the imitation has not the worth of the original. Insist on "La Creole" Hair Dressing—it's the original. Darkens your hair in the natural way, but contains no dye. Price \$1.00.—Adv.

Love enlarges our field of usefulness, and hate narrows it to the lowest limits.

W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

\$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00 \$4.50 & \$5.00 FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers. The Best Known Shoes in the World.

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the Fashion Centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

Ask your shoe dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you with the kind you want, take no other make. Write for interesting booklet explaining how to get shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price, by return mail, postage free.

LOOK FOR W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom.

Incomplete Example. "I'm afraid Claude Reginald has a champagne appetite," remarked the pensive girl.

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "And he hasn't even the beer income."

COVETED BY ALL but possessed by few—a beautiful head of hair. If yours is streaked with gray, or is harsh and stiff, you can restore it to its former beauty and luster by using "La Creole" Hair Dressing. Price \$1.00.—Adv.

Neglecting Home Industries. "Does your husband gamble?" asked the inquisitive woman.

"I don't know," replied Mrs. Flim-glit. "If he does, he never plays bridge at any of my parties."

SOAP IS STRONGLY ALKALINE and constant use will burn out the scalp. Cleanse the scalp by shampooing with "La Creole" Hair Dressing, and darken, in the natural way, those ugly, grizzly hairs. Price \$1.00.—Adv.

Often a woman is known by the company she avoids.

Why That Lame Back?

Morning lameness, sharp twinges when bending, or an all-day backache; each is cause enough to suspect kidney trouble. Get after the cause. Help the kidneys. We Americans go it too hard. We overdo, overeat and neglect our sleep and exercise and so we are fast becoming a nation of kidney sufferers. 72% more deaths than in 1890 is the 1910 census story. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands recommend them.

A Missouri Case

H. T. Calverd, Osceola Hotel, Osceola, Mo., says: "Kidney complaint in my case was brought on by exposure and carelessness. Some attacks laid me up for weeks. The pains in my back were dreadful. My limbs swelled and I had constant headache and dizzy spells. The kidney secretions were irregular in passage and I had to get up several times at night. After doctors and medicines failed, Doan's Kidney Pills restored me to good health."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

ADVICE TO THE AGED

Age brings infirmities, such as sluggish bowels, weak kidneys and torpid liver.

Tutt's Pills

have a specific effect on these organs, stimulating the bowels, gives natural action, and imparts vigor to the whole system.

"ROUGH ON RATS" Kills Rats, Mice, Bugs, etc. outdoors. Use and See.

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Children Cry For



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